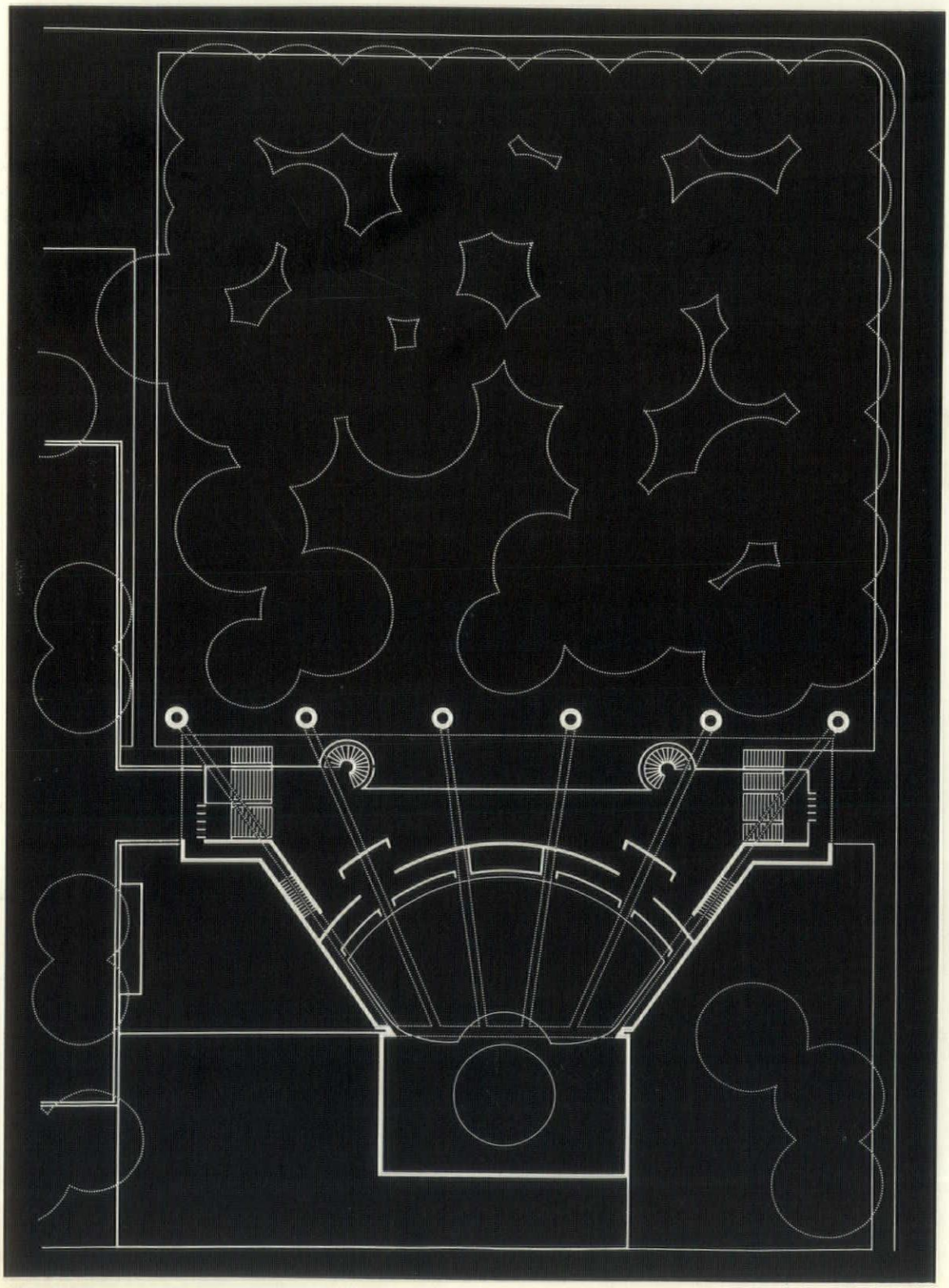
American Institute of Architects
Library
1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
DEC 1 1971
LIBRARY

monthly

BULLETIN



michigan society of architects november 1971 50c

ACE ERECTORS CO. • E. L. ABLING, INC. • ACME WIRE & IRON WORKS • ACORN IRON WORKS, INC. • ALLIED STEEL & CONVEYOR, INC. ALLIED STRUCTURAL STEEL CO • ALUMINUM & ARCHITECTURAL METALS CO. • AMARCO CORP. • ARGO STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO. ARROW STEEL CO. • BROAD CRANE & ENGINEERING CO. • BYRNE DOORS, INC. • CHAPPER IRON WORKS, INC. • CORVO IRON WORKS, INC. • DEE CRAMER, INC. • DAVIS IRON WORKS, INC. • DETROIT SASH ERECTORS, INC. • R. F. DOHMEN CO. • DOUGLAS STEEL ERECTION CORP. • R. W. EAGLESON PLUMBING & HEATING CO. • E-RECT-O, INC. OF INDIANA • FLINT IRON & WIRE WORKS, INC. • GANCIA-COTE & COMPANY, INC. • FRED GEE CORP. • GEN-OAK FABRICATORS, INC. • HARDY DOORS, INC. • C. O. HARMON & SON • HAVEN BUSCH CO. • HELTZEL FABRICATING CO., INC. • INDUSTRIAL ERECTION CO. • INGRAM IRON WORKS, INC. • INDUSTRIAL SOUND CONTROL, INC. W. J. C. KAUFMANN CO. • LARDNER ELEVATOR CO. • MACLELLAN & COMPANY • THE R. C. MAHON CO • MARINE STEEL & WELDING CO. METALS ENGINEERING & MFG. CO., INC. • MID-STATE FABRICATORS & ERECTORS, INC. • MIDWEST ARCHITECTURAL METALS CO. • MIDWEST STEEL ERECTION, INC. • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ERECTION CO. OF MICHIGAN • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. • MONROE WELDING & ENGINEERING CO. • ORNAMENTAL IRON & STAIR CO. • ARTHUR H. OTIS, JR. • OVERHEAD CONVEYOR CO. • JOHN A. PAPALAS & CO. • PORTEC INC., PARAGON DIVISION • PAYNE-ROSSO CO. • PHOENIX WIREWORKS, INC. • RELIABLE CRANE & HOIST SERVICE CO. • ROBINSON CARTAGE CO. • ROSS STRUCTURAL STEEL, INC. • C. K. SMITH CO. • ELWIN G. SMITH & CO., INC. • TAYLOR & GASKIN, INC. • TITUS WELDING CO. • UNIT ERECTORS, INC. • WAYMAR SASH ERECTION CO. WHITEHEAD & KALES CO. • R. M. WOOD CO. • ZACK CO. • ACE ERECTORS CO. • E. L ABLING, INC. • ACME WIRE & IRON WORKS • ACORN IRON WORKS, INC. • ALLIED STEEL & CONVEYOR, INC. • ALLIED STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. • ALUMINUM & ARCHITECTURAL METALS CO. AMARCO CORP. • ARGO STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO. • ARROW STEEL CO. • BROAD CRANE & ENGINEERING CO. • BYRNE DOORS, INC. CHAPPER IRON WORKS, INC. • CORVO IRON WORKS, INC. • DEE CRAMER, INC. • DAVIS IRON WORKS, INC. • DETROIT SASH ERECTORS, INC. • R. F. DOHMEN CO. • DOUGLAS STEEL ERECTION CORP. • R. W. EAGLESON PLUMBING & HEATING CO. • E-RECT-O, INC. OF INDIANA • FLINT IRON & WIRE WORKS, INC. • GANCIA COTE & COMPANY, INC. • FRED GEE CORP. • GEN-OAK FABRICATORS, INC. • HARDY DOORS, INC. • C. O. HARMON & SON • HAVEN-BUSCH CO. • HELTZEL FABRICATING CO., INC. • INDUSTRIAL ERECTION CO. • INGRAM IRON WORKS, INC. • INDUSTRIAL SOUND CONTROL, INC. • W. J. C. KAUFMANN CO. • LARDNER ELEVATOR CO • MACLELLAN & CO. • THE R. C. MAHON CO. • MARINE STEEL & WELDING CO. • METALS ENGINEERING & MFG. COMPANY, INC. • MID-STATE FABRICATORS & ERECTORS, INC. • MIDWEST ARCHITECTURAL METALS CO • MIDWEST STEEL ERECTION, INC. • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ERECTION COMPANY OF MICHIGAN • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. • MONROE WELDING & ENGINEERING CO. • ORNAMENTAL IRON & STAIR CO. ARTHUR H. OTIS JR. • OVERHEAD CONVEYOR CO. • JOHN A. PAPALAS & CO. • PORTEC INC., PARAGON DIVISION • PAYNE-ROSSO CO. PHOENIX WIRE WORKS., INC. • RELIABLE CRANE & HOIST SERVICE CO. • ROBINSON CARTAGE CO. • ROSS STRUCTURAL STEEL, INC. C. K. SMITH CO. • ELWIN G. SMITH & CO., INC. • TAYLOR & GASKIN, INC. • TITUS WELDING CO. • UNIT ERECTORS, INC. • WAYMAR SASH ERECTION CO. • WHITEHEAD & KALES CO. • R. M. WOOD CO. • ZACK CO. • ACORN IRON WORKS, INC. • ALLIED STEEL & CONVEYOR, INC. ALLIED STRUCTURAL STEEL CO • ALUMINUM & ARCHITECTURAL METALS CO. • AMARCO CORP. • ARGO STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO. ARROW STEEL CO. • BROAD CRANE & ENGINEERING CO. • BYRNE DOORS, INC. • CHAPPER IRON WORKS, INC. • CORVO IRON WORKS, INC. • DEE CRAMER, INC. • DAVIS IRON WORKS, INC. • DETROIT SASH ERECTORS, INC. • R. F. DOHMEN CO. • DOUGLAS STEEL ERECTION CORP. • R. W. EAGLESON PLUMBING & HEATING CO. • E-RECT-O, INC. OF INDIANA • FLINT IRON & WIRE WORKS, INC. • GANCIA-COTE & COMPANY, INC. • FRED GEE CORP. • GEN-OAK FABRICATORS, INC. • HARDY DOORS, INC. • C. O. HARMON & SON • HAVEN BUSCH CO. • HELTZEL FABRICATING CO., INC. • INDUSTRIAL ERECTION CO. • INGRAM IRON WORKS, INC. • INDUSTRIAL SOUND CONTROL, INC. W. J. C. KAUFMANN CO. • LARDNER ELEVATOR CO. • MACLELLAN & COMPANY • THE R. C. MAHON CO • MARINE STEEL & WELDING CO. METALS ENGINEERING & MFG. CO., INC. • MID-STATE FABRICATORS & ERECTORS, INC. • MIDWEST ARCHITECTURAL METALS CO. • MIDWEST STEEL ERECTION, INC. • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ERECTION CO. OF MICHIGAN • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. • MONROE WELDING & ENGINEERING CO. • ORNAMENTAL IRON & STAIR CO. • ARTHUR H. OTIS, JR. • OVERHEAD CONVEYOR CO. • JOHN A. PAPALAS & CO. • PORTEC INC., PARAGON DIVISION • PAYNE-ROSSO CO. • PHOENIX WIREWORKS, INC. • RELIABLE CRANE & HOIST SERVICE CO. • ROBINSON CARTAGE CO. • ROSS STRUCTURAL STEEL, INC. • C. K. SMITH CO. • ELWIN G. SMITH & CO., INC. • TAYLOR & GASKIN, INC. • TITUS WELDING CO. • UNIT ERECTORS, INC. • WAYMAR SASH ERECTION CO. WHITEHEAD & KALES CO. • R. M. WOOD CO. • ACORN IRON WORKS, INC. • ALLIED STEEL & CONV ETALS CO. AMARCO CORP. • ARGO STEEL CONSTRUCTI ORS, INC. CHAPPER IRON WORKS, INC. • CORVO IRON ERECTORS, INC. • R. F. DOHMEN CO. • DOUGLAS STEEL OF INDI- ANA • FLINT IRON & WIRE WORKS, INC. • HARDY DOORS, INC. • C. O. HARMON & SON • HAVE INGRAM IRON WORKS, INC. • INDUSTRIAL SOUND CO CO. • THE R. C. MAHON CO. • MARINE STEEL & WEL CATORS & ERECTORS, INC. • MIDWEST ARCHITECTURAL COMPANY OF MICHIGAN • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STRUCT STAIR CO. ARTHUR H. OTIS JR. • OVERHEAD CONVEYO OSSO CO. PHOENIX WIRE WORKS., INC. • RELIABLE TEEL, INC. C. K. SMITH CO. • ELWIN G. SMITH & CO., I MAR SASH ACE ERECTORS CO. • E. L. ABLING, INC. • A YOR, INC. ALLIED STRUCTURAL STEEL CO • ALUMIN CTION CO. ARROW STEEL CO. • BROAD CRANE & ENG N WORKS, INC. • DEE CRAMER, INC. • DAVIS IRON WO ERECTION CORP. • R. W. EAGLESON PLUMBING & HEA NCIA-COTE & COMPANY, INC. • FRED GEE CORP. • G EN BUSCH CO. • HELTZEL FABRICATING CO., INC. • I TROL, INC. W. J. C. KAUFMANN CO. • LARDNER ELEVATO LDING CO. METALS ENGINEERING & MFG. CO., INC. • CO. • MID- WEST STEEL ERECTION, INC. • MISSISSIPPI CO. • MIS- SISSIPPI VALLEY STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. • R H. OTIS, JR. • OVERHEAD CONVEYOR CO. • JOHN A. P REWORKS, INC. • RELIABLE CRANE & HOIST SERVICE C . • ELWIN G. SMITH & CO., INC. • TAYLOR & GASKIN CTION CO. WHITEHEAD & KALES CO. • R. M. WOOD CO. • ACORN IRON WORKS, INC. • ALLIED STEEL & CONV ETALS CO. AMARCO CORP. • ARGO STEEL CONSTRUCTI ORS, INC. CHAPPER IRON WORKS, INC. • CORVO IRON ERECTORS, INC. • R. F. DOHMEN CO. • DOUGLAS STEEL OF INDI- ANA • FLINT IRON & WIRE WORKS, INC. • GANCIA COTE & COMPANY, INC. • FRED GEE CORP. • GEN-OAK FABRICATORS, INC. • HARDY DOORS, INC. • C. O. HARMON & SON • HAVEN-BUSCH CO. • HELTZEL FABRICATING CO., INC. • INDUSTRIAL ERECTION CO. • INGRAM IRON WORKS, INC. • INDUSTRIAL SOUND CONTROL, INC. • W. J. C. KAUFMANN CO. • LARDNER ELEVATOR CO • MACLELLAN & CO. • THE R. C. MAHON CO. • MARINE STEEL & WELDING CO. • METALS ENGINEERING & MFG. COMPANY, INC. • MID-STATE FABRICATORS & ERECTORS, INC. • MIDWEST ARCHITECTURAL METALS CO • MIDWEST STEEL ERECTION, INC. • MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ERECTION COMPANY

Service Plus . . .

Members of the Great Lakes Fabricators and Erectors Association offer to their construction industry customers a variety of services and materials. Despite this wide diversity, however, all have in common a special reputation for high quality . . . skilled personnel . . . and integrity. As Association members these firms guarantee professional competence and ethical responsibility. When construction materials or expert services and counsel are needed, you can rely with confidence on members of the

GREAT LAKES FABRICATORS AND ERECTORS ASSOCIATION

519 New Center Building, Detroit, Michigan 48202. Telephone (313) 875-4222.

Area Floodlighting Helps Provide Safety, Security and Beauty

Area floodlighting provides powerful protection after sundown. It helps protect your client and his patrons against burglaries, vandalism and accidents that result in personal injury. Area floodlighting accents your architectural design and increases client satisfaction.

Call or write George C. Way,
Consumers Power Company,
General Offices—212 W. Michigan Avenue,
Jackson, Michigan, Phone (517) 788-0802;
or Marketing Department at any
of the Company's 15 Division Offices

Consumers Power

CONTENTS

VOL. 46 NO. 11

2 Editorial

5 The Power Center Is

10 News

14 Statement of Ownership

15 Classified
Letters
Obituary

16 Calendar

Power Center Lighting and Stage Co-Designer Jo Mielziner
Photography by Chalmer Alexander

Copyright © 1971 MSA
All rights reserved

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN IS PUBLISHED FOR THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS TO ADVANCE THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

MSA OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
Almon Durkee
VICE PRESIDENT
Howard Hakken
SECRETARY
William Jarratt
TREASURER
Dale Suomela
DIRECTORS
Robert Alpern
John Dawson
Bernard DeVries
Alvin Farnsworth
William Lyman
Warren Poole
Samuel Popkin
Carter Strong
Leslie Tincknell
Norman Ziegelman
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Walter Sanders, FAIA
MANAGING EDITOR
Ann Stacy
ADVERTISING DIRECTOR
Gary R. Grout

Monthly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects, the official publication of the Society; all Michigan Chapters of the American Institute of Architects; Women's Architectural League of Detroit (WALD); Producers Council, Inc., Michigan Chapter; Builders & Traders Exchange of Detroit, Grand Rapids and Lansing is published monthly by the Michigan Architectural Foundation; Editorial and Advertising Offices—28 West Adams, Detroit, Mi 48226, Phone 965-4100.

Monthly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects, is published monthly at 28 West Adams, Detroit, Mi 48226. Paid as second class matter January 15, 1946 at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, $4.00 per year (members $2.00). 50 cents per copy.

EDITORIAL

The following editorial was taken from "The Shapes Of Our Theatre" by Jo Mielziner. © 1970 by Jo Mielziner.

Used by permission of Clarkson N. Potter, Inc.

It is my belief that only a man steeped in the traditions of the theatre can shape modern theatre effectively. No vital contemporary theatre can be based on tradition alone.

The function of the theatre consultant is to be a man who provides an overall broad knowledge of the theatre. The consultant will be of invaluable assistance to the client/architect team in indicating some of the technical considerations—set designing, lighting, backstage equipment, sightlines, auditorium seating, and facilities for performers. While not being an expert in any one area, the theatre consultant will be aware of "troubled spots" and have access to more specialized assistance in the necessary areas.

In the long run, it is the architect who will be responsible for translating the information from all his sources to create a new architectural language for the theatre. It is the architect who will balance the client's concerns, the needs of the professional users, and the special knowledge of the consultant to shape a modern theatre.

The architect will find that the theatre itself is in the process of growth, change, and experimentation; and that there are no traditional solutions, for the most part, for him to follow. The architect will have to background himself in historical theatre and stage design, who has been designing, who is now designing, and what work is being done.

How do the client and the architect judge the comparative values of one theatre consultant over another Finding such experts is like finding a specialist in any other field—by investigation on the basis of experienced recommendation. The process of the dramatist's and producer's choice of a director for a proposed production is as follows: Candidate 'X' is well known for inventive and very expert handling of the physical movements of actors in and out of scenes; Candidate 'Y', on the other hand, is known to be very successful in bringing out the best sensitive qualities of their proposed stars. Both candidates are, in a way, specialists. Both tend to stress one phase of their job over the total aims of the production. The playwright and producer choose, therefore, Mr. 'Z', because his wide experience covers all the phases of the stage director's job. He will not overaccent movement, nor will he become so engrossed with bringing out the star's personal and emotional qualities as to forget that "the play is the thing." Similarly, good balance of skills and attitude are basic to worthwhile Theatre Consultant Services.

It must be remembered that, in the theatre, questions cannot always be settled on a purely technical basis. Decisions on sight lines are not governed by the formulas of slide rules. Questions on stage lighting positions and angles in various parts of the auditorium are not answered solely by technical manuals. Even backstage, intelligent final judgment on various mechanical means of handling scenic elements if left to a single specialist, may prove to be a worry when the total theatre starts to operate.

Although criteria for a theatre building and much theatre equipment may fall into the pragmatic category of an exact science, many

decisions in designing the interior of a theatre—sight lines, acoustics, lighting levels, for example—are not based on exact science, but are subtle matters of relative judgment.

There is no such thing as a completely factual solution for sight lines. It is not a matter of the opinion of a single specialist; it can only be a judgment by someone steeped in overall theatre experience—and of someone experienced in the type of production that a particular theatre is designed to house.

Lighting also is a relative element. There is no scientific graph to determine how much light one should have on his program or how much light must be on an actor's face to make it visible from the twentieth row. All these are relative to the comparative light values above or behind the object observed. One sees not by the amount of light, but by the relative value of surrounding illumination. For example, when our eyes are adjusted, we can read by candlelight, but turn on a chandelier in that same room and candlelight becomes inadequate.

Similarly, an interior designer inexperienced in theatre might feel that the appearance and color of wall coverings, carpets, and curtains should be judged on how they look at intermission time. The theatre man, however, must weigh this in terms of how those decorative items will look when the house lights are out and only the ambient light from the stage affects those furnishings. Nor is the stage curtain chosen solely for its decorative value, but rather for how it will look when the lights go out. The afterglow may be too bright. The reflection of the exit signs may make it seem competitive when the curtain is halway up, with the stage picture itself.

In the area of theatre administration, also, even the most practiced theatre manager cannot judge whether a seat is saleable or not, on the basis of standard economic or box office terms of "front and center". The seat that is partially to one side can be acceptable in a musical theatre where bright music, and large-scale movement are the important features. But in another theatre where dramatic productions are to be produced, the same far-removed and distant seat may not be acceptable.

Sound advice on individual aspects of theatre design is readily available. The architect most of all needs guidance on how to deal with the overall theatrical balance. He needs, in the final analysis, the kind of judgment that comes only from long experience and knowledge of the problems of scene design and stage directions—from a direct involvement with all aspects of what actually happens on the stage. It would be wise if the chief consultant is a theatre man with an all-round knowledge—not a specialist in one department. It is, generally speaking, a director, technical director, or well-rounded scene designer who can best fulfill these overall responsibilities.

Since theatre buildings are usually expensive buildings to construct and equip, owners and architects should resolve, early in the planning stage, to avoid external or internal adornments—opulent building materials or decorative artworks—until a total listing and cost runoff of all essential structural elements and technical equipment has been determined, unless, of course, financial considerations are no object. Seldom, however, even at such metropolitan complexes as New York's Lincoln Center, are finances adequate to provide the superlative internal equipment necessary for progressive theatre productions as well as luxurious exterior facings. In recent years, any number of ambitious new theatres have been faced externally with expensive building materials, while vital technical operating equipment had to be omitted for budgetary reasons.

If the owner-user has a limited budget, it is essential to state initially what it is. Then the architect and general consultant can make their decisions with some realistic guide.

Too often clients have been guilty of failure to present the architect with a thoroughly analyzed statement concerning their aims and the requirements of the proposed theatre. The architect must have this statement before he can begin to do any intelligent designing.

A well-considered list of priorities must also be set up. When faced with balancing the budgetary limitations against the preliminary square footage allocations, the architect can protect the items of high priority and can recommend cutting those of lesser importance without misinterpreting the goals or intentions of the owner-user.

A common mistake is made unknowingly by finance committees. Far too early in the operations, they insist on having a rendering or model of what their building will look like, in order to spur fund-raising. With all the goodwill in the world, an architect who commits himself to an external shape, before the internal workings are thoroughly investigated, faces one of two dangerous courses. Either he will create an exterior shape that will become a Bible-like precedent to which every other element of the design may be forced to yield; or he will create a model or rendering that will have little or no relationship to the final job. ♦

Architects and owners are well advised to avoid prematurely developed renderings and models which often inhibit logical and creative design solutions. (Ed.)

The Power Center Is . . .

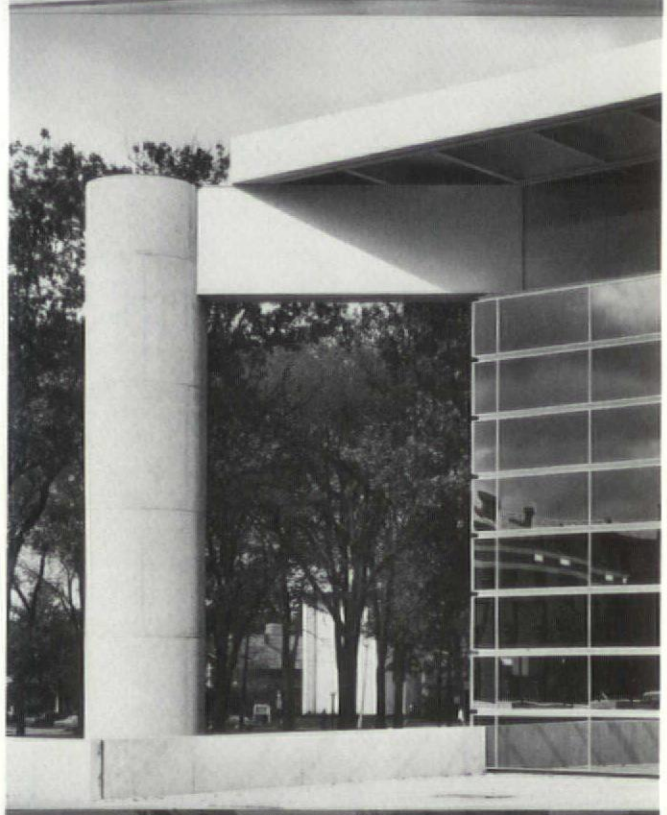
The Bulletin is pleased to publish the story of the Power Center for the Performing Arts written by Jane Hakken. Having acquired her appreciation of architecture by a combination of association and natural curiosity she presents this strong building in an affectionate way.

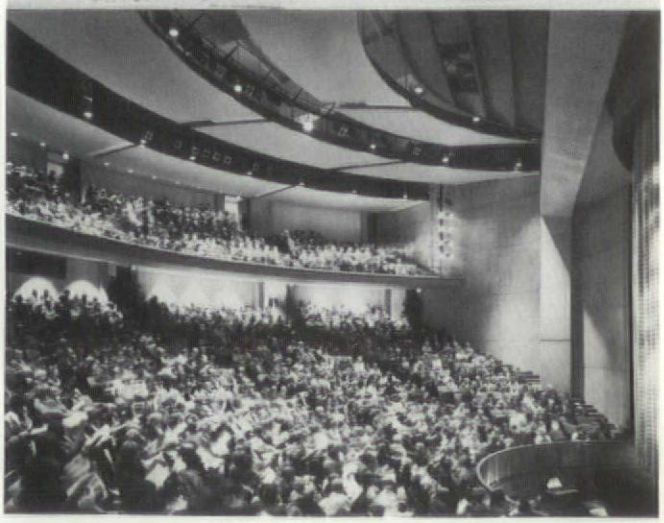
The name of the game is the Power Center. The object is to find the proper epithet to apply to this new structure. The opening night audience was a bubbling cauldron of words, but each outburst revealed more about the speaker than about the building. Imagine the Detroit drama critic who pronounced the theater "reactionary".

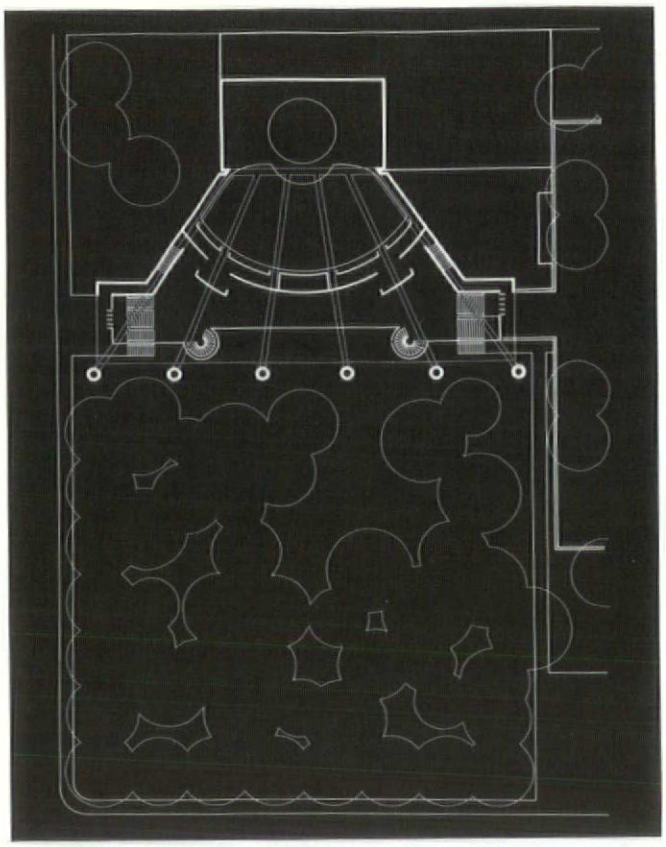
A feature writer for the local newspaper called it "a contemporary-styled Taj Mahal". His associate, the art critic contended that the Taj Mahal is a "feminine building", while the Power Center is "a most athletic structure". The drama critic settled for "unique in character". Other eloquent comments have ranged from simply "a masterpiece building" to "a solid force that cannot be moved for eternity". A letter to the editor, however, suggested that the building needs help. "Little touches would do much in removing the coldness of cement."

Obviously the use of concrete confuses the Archie Bunkers: "Where are the subway trains?" They cannot experience the sheer joy of seeing concrete rise vertically in powerful forms. Vision of concrete covered with graffiti and games of hopscotch dance in their heads. The forms, the spaces, the lighting appear comprehensible, but the concrete does not. Even the donor of the building expressed fears initially about the use of concrete. The beauty of concrete is in the eye of the beholder; or, more exactly, in his thinking about that material. Had the building been magically clad in a sheathing of marble, the Philistines would have been ecstatic. Disgruntled architects would have tasted sour grapes.

Concrete buildings are like rock music . . . an assault on the sensibilities of many. Rock music is with us,







changing form and texture, evolving, becoming an integral part of our understanding. To attempt to drown out rock by shouting "Bach is better" is ridiculous. Bach is past; rock is today. Marble is the Taj Mahal; concrete is the Power Center.

The theater "was and is, to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature". I doubt that the architects were trying to be facetious when they created this mirror of nature, but there it is. By day the reflecting glass wall mirrors the grove of less-than-spectacular trees into an unexpected thrill. But when the lights go on, the theatergoers find themselves mirrored in a fun house distortion. The unadorned concrete walls and reflecting glass walls force people to be conscious of others. People are "the little touches" which enliven the interior of the building. In theater it is important for the audience to be conscious of itself. This contrasts sharply with the experience at the tube theater of isolation and apathy where the breadth of focus is, at most, 25 inches measured diagonally.

The stages of awareness, the psychological effects of this theater, are unique. As you approach the theater the structure itself dominates. You can't ignore it. You can't sneak by it. But once inside, the awareness of others is inevitable. People are everywhere; ahead, overhead, coiling up the stairs; a mobile form of color and noise. For those nurtured on wall-to-wall carpeting, floor-to-ceiling drapery, and background music, this is a startling experience. The final stage of awareness is of self. There is no place to hide or to sleep. You can see all and hear all. As you settle into your seat you realize that you are a part of this spectacle. This is what vital theater is all about. Sporting fans have always understood their importance to the event, but recent generations of theater patrons have paid their money and sat back. Hopefully, the ingenuity which created the Power Center will be matched by the ingenuity of those who use it.

Technically, the Power Center is a dream house for directors and designers. The flexibility for staging, setting, and lighting is staggering to the imagination. The budget was never pared to impair the true function of a theater.

The Power Center is a proud building, not overbearing, but honestly superior. Because of its form and color, it relates strongly to its limestone neighbors, Burton Tower and the Rackham Building; an imposing triumvirate.

The Power Center is an elegant building, in spite of the lack of walnut paneling, gold-plated fixtures, and V'Soske carpeting, or, more probably, because of it. This is neither the legendary elegance of Park Avenue nor the promotional elegance of Madison Avenue, but a basic three R's: richness, restraint, and refinement. The architects have provided richness in form, restraint in material, and refinement in detail.

The Power Center is a milestone. The Power Center is a yardstick. ◆

NO

■ ■ ■ Some architects and engineers thought this symbol wasn't for them. Later, they were glad they'd left a little room for doubt.

TSR, our symbol, stands for *Total Systems Responsibility.* What it does is save you headaches, save you time, save you money. By taking a lot of grief off your shoulders ■ Simply, a mechanical systems contractor takes *total responsibility* for all the mechanical systems on your project—heating, cooling, ventilating, plumbing—from first bid to final balancing. And he integrates these separate systems into *one* that's balanced and smoothly functioning. ■ Consider the advantages: *One* central authority, *one* office, *one* company, *one* phone number, instead of four or five. ■ TSR— the streamlined approach to construction in the 70's. Without a doubt.

Plumbing & Heating Industry *of Detroit*

Representing the people who do pipe work and plumbing

14801 W. Eight Mile Road • 341-7661

NEWS

1972 CEC Engineering Excellence Awards Competition

CEC/Michigan announces the 1972 CEC Engineering Excellence Awards Competition for consulting engineers and land surveyors.

The purpose is "To recognize those engineering achievements demonstrating the highest degree of merit and ingenuity and providing a major contribution to technical, economic, or social advancement."

Each entry will be judged on the basis of total engineering excellence (regardless of size of project, cost, or related factors), with emphasis on innovation and applicability of engineering solutions and social significance. The deadline for entries is January 25, 1972.

The Award entries will be displayed for public viewing in the Gallery of the Cranbrook Academy of Art starting February 8. Judging is set for February 11 at Cranbrook with the presentation of awards at a special dinner dance to be held that evening at the Kingsley Inn, Bloomfield Hills. Five entries will be sent to Washington, D. C. to compete nationally. Last year two Michigan projects won national awards. All projects will be sent on a one year state tour, so the public can better understand the contributions of the consulting engineer and land surveyor.

Any firm engaged in the private practice of consulting engineering or land surveying in Michigan is eligible to enter, regardless of whether the firm is a member of CEC/Michigan. The projects are presented on 40" x 1/8" masonite panels.

Entries may deal with: completed plan and/or research studies; product or process development; development of techniques and/or design; related innovations or achievements.

Projects may have been executed anywhere in the world, but must have been substantially completed or publicly disclosed by client during the 1971 calendar year.

Engineering achievements which have won awards in other programs may be entered.

The awards committee has a listing of places to purchase materials and tape-slide presentation showing past entries. Firms that have entered in the past are available to help those entering for the first time.

For complete information write: Consulting Engineers Council/Michigan, Inc., c/o Stephen Wagner, Executive Director, 1344 Red Leaf Lane, East Lansing, Michigan 48823. ♦

Fleshner and Andrews Judge

Joseph Fleshner and John Andrews were judges at the 12th Annual Apprentice Carpenters Contest held in Detroit. The contest, sponsored jointly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, The Associated General Contractors of America and the National Association of Home Builders was originated to encourage high standards of workmanship for carpenters, mill wrights and mill cabinetmakers. Shown with Andrews and Fleshner is contestant Carpenters Apprentice Dennis Castles of Flint. Contestants from 35 states, four of Canadian provinces competed for $9,500 in cash awards in addition to prizes including trips to view American Lumber producing forests. ♦

Doxiadis Report Available To MSA Members

You may have heard, or read, about the study Dr. Constantinos Doxiadis did for The Detroit Edison Company of an area including all of Southeastern Michigan and parts of Ohio and Canada. This five-year research effort is documented in three volumes, entitled, Emergence and Growth of an Urban Region, Volume 1: Analysis, Volume 2: Future Alternatives and Volume 3: A Concept for Future Development."

Through the courtesy of The Detroit Edison Company, copies of Volume 3, the only one still in sufficient print for distribution, are being made available at no charge to members of the American Institute of Architects in the area of the study. This volume has 400 pages in full color and is hard-cover bound. Volume 3 is a complete documentation of the study since it has an abridgement of Volumes 1 and 2 in its first chapters. It puts forth interesting concepts and suggestions for the area described and should be of great interest to architects.

The price of this volume is ordinarily $20. Your society headquarters will receive sufficient copies of Volume 3 to provide one for each architect who is an AIA member as of the date of this offer. Postage and handling will be invoiced upon shipment. Order your copy now by calling the MSA office (313) 965-4100 or write MSA, 28 West Adams, Detroit, Michigan 48226. ♦

Charles H. Walter, Jr., Elected VP of PCI

Charles "Chuck" Walter, Jr., Sales Manager of Precast/Schokbeton, Inc., Kalamazoo, has been elected Vice-President of the Prestressed Concrete Institute. PCI, headquartered in Chicago, has members throughout the United States and Canada and in more than fifty foreign countries. Membership is composed of architects, engineers

and producers of prestressed concrete and precast concrete.

A member of the PCI board of directors since 1969, Walter served as secretary-treasurer during the 1970-71 term and was elected vice-president at PCI's 17th Annual Convention held in Los Angeles, in September 1971.

Walter has been Sales Manager of Precast/Schokbeton since 1965. He holds a Masters in Industrial Management and a Civil Engineering degree from Purdue University, and is a past director of the Michigan Chapter of the American Concrete Institute. ♦

Architect Selected for New Detroit Hospital

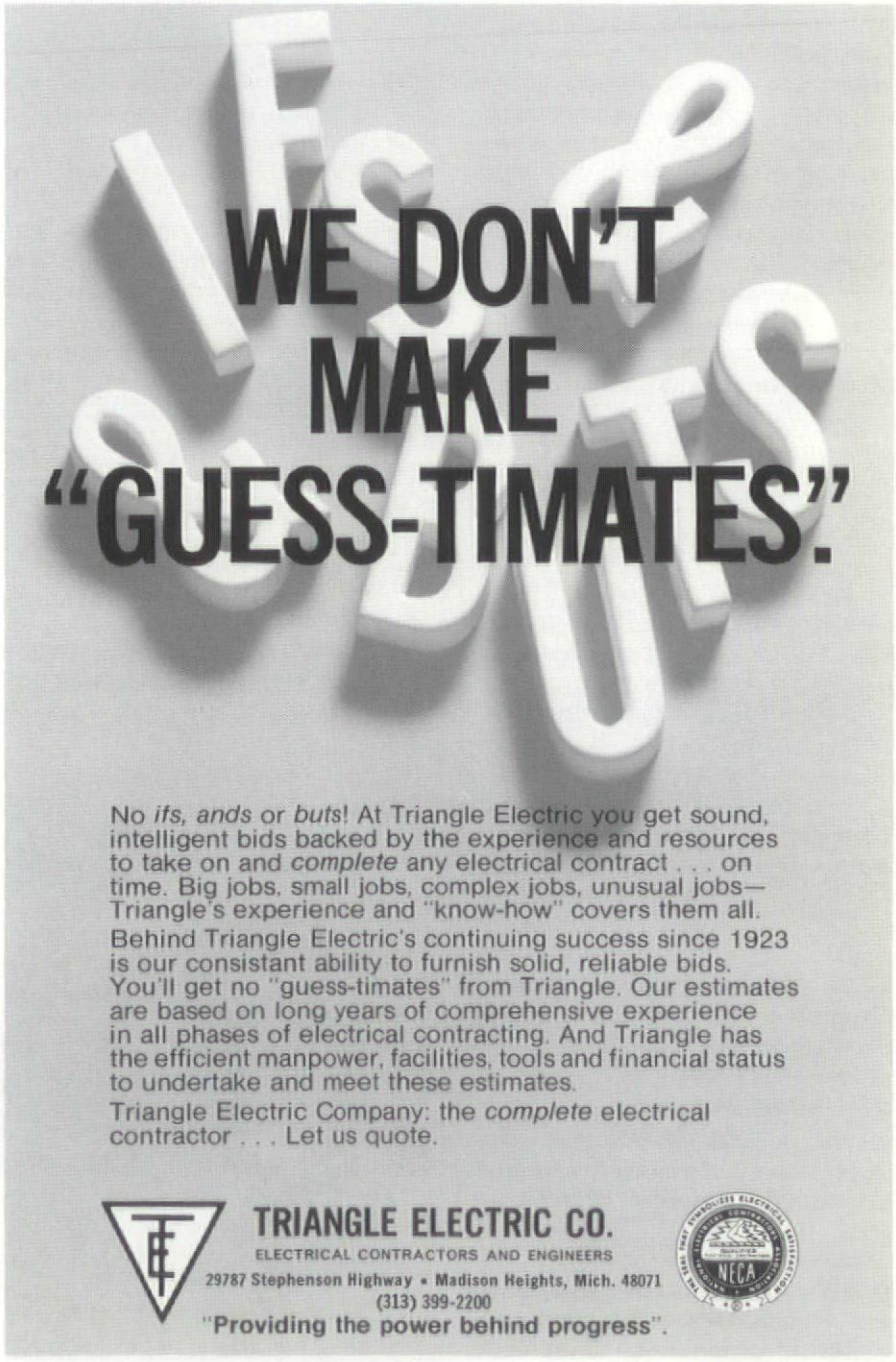
The new $80 million Detroit General Hospital will be planned and designed by a joint venture of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Inc., and Howard Sims & Associates. Both are Detroit firms and will set up a joint office to execute the project.

The new hospital will have at least 650 beds and will be located on an 8.8 acre site in the heart of Detroit's Medical Center. Although final determination has not been made, it is expected that the existing 60 year old Detroit General Hospital in downtown Detroit will be demolished upon completion of the new facility.

Mayor Roman S. Gribbs and Herman J. Glass, Commissioner of Hospitals, announced that a contract had been signed with the two firms for $600,000 to cover program development ($125,000), schematic design and master planning ($375,000), and processing of fund application $(100,000).

The first phase is to be completed for grant application by June 1972, with groundbreaking anticipated for the following spring. ♦

Detroit Mayor Roman S. Gribbs signs the contract for the planning and design of the $80 million Detroit General Hospital. Looking on are (l. to r): Herman J. Glass, Commissioner of Hospitals; Howard J. Sims, AIA, President of Howard Sims & Associates; Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, Board Chairman of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Inc.; and Roger W. Margerum, Jr., AIA, Assistant to the Chairman, SH&G.



Baldwin Pavillion, Meadowbrook Festival, Rochester

Baldwin Pavillion, the summer home of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra seats 2,200 people under the Pavillion shelter and an additional 4,500 on the grassy slopes. Harold C. Schonberg, New York Times' music critic, wrote, "Without a doubt Baldwin Pavillion has the best acoustics of any outdoor music facility in America and probably the world."

Designed by O'dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach the facilities also include an outdoor dining terrace and a gift shop. ♦

The James W. Miller Auditorium, Western Michigan University Kalamazoo

A multi-use auditorium, this hall is designed for symphony, grand opera, film presentations, single speakers, dance, audience participation and conventions.

The 150 ft. by 50 ft. stage, with its sydraulically adjustable fore stage and with direct access by ramps along each side of the building from the orchestra and grand tier levels, permits unusual flexibility and variation in the types of programs which can be presented.

The stage has a proscenium opening of 70 feet. The gridiron height of 67 feet affords maximum flexibility of equipment movement on the stage. The entire music shell can be raised and concealed in the fly loft. Continental-style seating provides excellent viewing completely free of aisle interference. An arrangement of foyers with side lounges and 'intermission gardens' are located on either side of the auditorium. ♦

Occupational Safety and Health Act

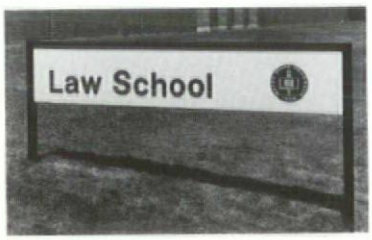
An explanation of the new act by James R. Dowling, Director AIA Codes and Regulations Center.

The State of Michigan has an interim agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor during which time Michigan must either adopt the Federal regulations in total or create regulations unique to Michigan but at the same time acceptable to the U.S. Department of Labor. During this period of the interim agreement, the construction industry may find dual inspection by both state and federal inspectors.

The new Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 covers 57 million American workers in more than 4 million businesses, both large and small. In the past 25 years various occupational hazards have caused the death of over 400,000 Americans and disabled 50 million more. Each year 250,000 man-days of labor are lost, resulting in a loss of 1.5 billion dollars in wages, 5 billion in production and 2 billion in workmen's compensation.

President Nixon delivered a message to Congress in August of 1969 committing both himself and his entire Administration to put an end to dangerous working conditions in America. Last December, after 16 months of hearings, deliberations and debate, Congress responded with the passage of the Williams-Steiger Act destined to rank with the Social Security Act, the National Labor Relations Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Act as a landmark in worker protection legislation.

ANOTHER SUPERSINE ON THE JOB



Another example of the unlimited choice of materials, alphabets, and designs available from Supersine.

- Die raised signs
- Engraved signs
- Cast signs
- Individual letters, custom designed and pictorial information signs

Phone today for complete design and advisory services . . .

THE SUPERSINE COMPANY
17685 FILER AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48212
TELEPHONE 892 6200 AREA CODE 313

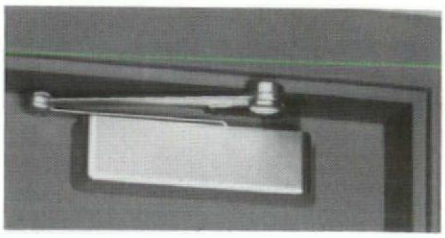
? Can your present printer provide—

? QUALITY . . . a combination of craftsmanship and artistry, the pride of a job well done

? SERVICES . . . catalogs - brochures - booklets - publications - copy preparation - composition - fine color lithography

? PRICING . . . planning and attention to detail - assurance of a competitive contract.

UNIVERSITY LITHOPRINTERS, INC.
4569 Washtenaw Road,
Ypsilanti, Michigan
telephone: ypsilanti - 434-2110
detroit - 274-6670
toledo - 255-2838



LCN 4110 Smoothee Closer

DOOR CLOSERS

L C N

14 BASIC MODELS
MICHIGAN REPRESENTATIVE
Robert A. Eisen & Assoc.
4264 N. Woodward, Royal Oak, Mi 48072
(313) 564-6232 or 564-5951

● See our Full Line in C.S.I. Product Directory Div. #0825, 0870, 0880, 1080

The Act was signed by the President on December 29, 1970 and became effective on April 28, 1971. The new law authorizes the Federal Government (Department of Labor) to set and enforce occupational safety and health standards for all places of employment affecting interstate commerce, to enforce those standards with criminal and civil penalties for violations, and to provide research and educational aids to foster safe work practices throughout the nation.

The Secretary of Labor was given two years in which to promulgate nationally recognized consensus and existing federal standards. The standards were announced on May 17, 1971 in the *Federal Register,* Volume 36, Number 75, Part 11. The Secretary has indicated he will use advisory committees extensively in developing standards in areas where standards do not now exist. The advisory committees will take testimony from all interested parties on special problems of a particular industry before the standards are developed and put into effect. Each advisory panel will consist of not more than 15 members representing employees and employers.

Regulations to be issued may provide for a number of things, e.g.:

(1) Prescriptions of labels or other appropriate forms of warning, so that employees are made aware of the hazards to which they may be exposed.

(2) Prescription of suitable protective equipment.

(3) Prescription of the type and frequency of medical examinations for employees exposed to health hazards.

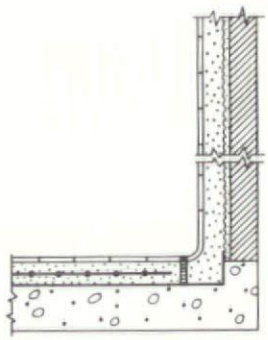
In enforcing the standards, the Act directs the Secretary of Labor to send safety inspectors into any business covered by the law to inspect the premises and all conditions, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment and materials therein and to question privately any employer, owner, operator, agent, or employee. When the employer is found to be in violation, he will be issued a written citation describing the nature of the violation. The employer must post the citation in a prominent place near the site of each violation. The employer will have 15 days to contest the citation or proposed penalty. An Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Commission will hear contesting parties and issue decisions either affirming, modifying or reversing the safety inspector's actions. Decisions of the Commission are subject to review by the U. S. Court of Appeals. The time set by the Secretary for correcting a violation shall not begin to run before a final order or decision of the Review Commission is issued, if the appeal is filed by the employer in good faith and not solely for delay or avoidance of penalties.

Under the Act, small business firms will be able to obtain federal loans to aid them in meeting the safety and health standards of the law.

The law allows state governments to enforce their own programs as long as their standards meet the requirements of the federal law. The Secretary may approve such a plan under the following conditions:

(1) An agency of the state must be designated or created to carry out the plan.

(2) Standards (and their enforcement) must be provided to assure safe and healthful employment at



(PICTURED: Cleaning Operation in Kill Room, Wolverine Packing Company; Detroit

CERAMIC TILE, "OR EQUAL"?

In any area where sanitary conditions must be maintained, properly installed ceramic tile can save maintenance dollars. It's ideal for meat packing plants, for example, where the surfacing material must resist both heavy-usage and a constant water flow. Necessary frequent replacement of attractive, "or equal" substitutes causes costly client downtime.

For information regarding technical qualities or installation, call (313) 353-5547

GREAT LAKES CERAMIC TILE COUNCIL Inc.

25100 Evergreen—Suite 109 · Southfield, Michigan 48075

Those beautiful night people

. . . Keep
it
clean.

•

Building Service Contractors Association

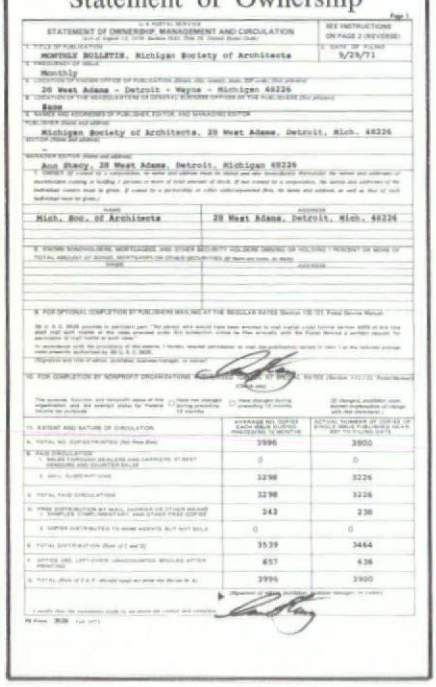
Call one today!

557-1121

28660 SOUTHFIELD RD.
LATHRUP VILLAGE, MICHIGAN 48076

NOTE: Please advise MSA Headquarters of Address Changes prior to December 1, 1971 for correction to be included in the January 1972 issue of the Monthly Bulletin.

Statement of Ownership



U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2 (REVERSE)

1. TITLE OF PUBLICATION: MONTHLY BULLETIN, Michigan Society of Architects
2. DATE OF FILING: 9/29/71
3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE: Monthly
4. LOCATION OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 28 West Adams - Detroit - Wayne - Michigan 48226
5. LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS: None
6. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR
PUBLISHER (Name and address): Michigan Society of Architects, 28 West Adams, Detroit, Mich. 48226
EDITOR (Name and address): Ann Stacy, 28 West Adams, Detroit, Michigan 48226
MANAGING EDITOR (Name and address):
7. OWNER (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given.)

NAME	ADDRESS
Mich. Soc. of Architects	28 West Adams, Detroit, Mich. 48226

8. KNOWN BONDHOLDERS, MORTGAGEES, AND OTHER SECURITY HOLDERS OWNING OR HOLDING 1 PERCENT OR MORE OF TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS, MORTGAGES OR OTHER SECURITIES (If there are none, so state)

NAME	ADDRESS

9. FOR OPTIONAL COMPLETION BY PUBLISHERS MAILING AT THE REGULAR RATES (Section 132.121, Postal Service Manual)
39 U. S. C. 3626 provides in pertinent part: "No person who would have been entitled to mail matter under former section 4359 of this title shall mail such matter at the rates provided under this subsection unless he files annually with the Postal Service a written request for permission to mail matter at such rates."
In accordance with the provisions of this statute, I hereby request permission to mail the publication named in item 1 at the reduced postage rates presently authorized by 39 U. S. C. 3626.
Signature and title of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner
10. FOR COMPLETION BY NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AUTHORIZED TO MAIL AT SPECIAL RATES (Section 132.122, Postal Manual)
The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes
☐ Have not changed during preceding 12 months
☐ Have changed during preceding 12 months
☐ (If changed, publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement.)

11. EXTENT AND NATURE OF CIRCULATION	AVERAGE NO. COPIES EACH ISSUE DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS	ACTUAL NUMBER OF COPIES OF SINGLE ISSUE PUBLISHED NEAREST TO FILING DATE
A. TOTAL NO. COPIES PRINTED (Net Press Run)	3986	3900
B. PAID CIRCULATION		
1. SALES THROUGH DEALERS AND CARRIERS, STREET VENDORS AND COUNTER SALES	0	0
2. MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	3298	3226
C. TOTAL PAID CIRCULATION	3298	3226
D. FREE DISTRIBUTION BY MAIL, CARRIER OR OTHER MEANS 1. SAMPLES, COMPLIMENTARY, AND OTHER FREE COPIES	242	238
2. COPIES DISTRIBUTED TO NEWS AGENTS, BUT NOT SOLD	0	0
E. TOTAL DISTRIBUTION (Sum of C and D)	3539	3464
F. OFFICE USE, LEFT OVER, UNACCOUNTED, SPOILED AFTER PRINTING	457	436
G. TOTAL (Sum of E & F - should equal net press run shown in A)	3996	3900

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

PS Form 3526 (July 1971)

least as effective as that otherwise provided for under the Act.

(3) There must be adequate provision for rights of entry and inspection of work places.

(4) Enforcement capacity must be demonstrated.

(5) Adequate funds for administration must be assured.

(6) Effective and comprehensive job safety and health programs for all public employees within the state must be established.

(7) The state and employers within the state must make such reports as may be required by the Secretary of Labor.

The law provides for grants up to 90% of the cost of developing a state plan, increasing enforcement, and improving the administration of the state's occupational safety and health laws. Once the plan is approved, the state can receive 50% funding from the Department of Labor. All state programs are expected to be approved by July 1972.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration will hire approximately 2,000 inspectors during the first year. Six hundred compliance officers, as they are called, are already on the job at the time of this writing. The compliance officers are safety engineers, safety officers and industrial hygienists and will be working through 10 regional offices and approximately 40 area offices within the regions.

Because all rules and regulations concerning this new law have not been established, it has not been possible to establish an AIA position on the matter. Meetings to establish the safety and health criteria are currently being conducted and the Center is participating as closely as possible. It is anticipated that the AIA Codes and Regulations Center will vigorously participate in the areas of both committee membership as well as providing testimony.

For the first 90 days following the publication of standards on May 29, 1971, Labor Department investigations were largely confined to violations of regulations involving imminent danger, investigation of specific complaints and enforcement of existing regulations under the Federal Contracts Act. Following the familiarization period, which was extended to September 27, discussions indicated that five "target" industries would be subject to early compliance investigations. The five "target" industries that were officially designated include longshoring, roofing and sheet metal, meat and meat products, miscellaneous transportation equipment (primarily mobile home manufacturers), and lumber and wood products. In the construction industry, the primary responsibility for the safety of persons and property at the project site is with the contractor; however, the architect should be aware of the implications of the new regulations.

Until a report is made which establishes the architect's responsibility under the Act, it is suggested that anyone interested in its requirements secure copies of the following publications:

Federal Register - Dated February 2, April 1, May 5, and May 29, 1971 (20 cents each)

Safety Standards - Magazine - bi-monthly ($1 per year). Both are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402

A government booklet summarizing new requirements is also available from: Public Information Officer, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1825 K Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006

Occupational Health & Safety Letter - bi-weekly ($60 per year). Gershon W. Fishbein,, 1097 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. 20004.

Employment Safety and Health Guide - weekly ($165 per year). Commerce Clearinghouse, 4025 W. Peterson Avenue, Chicago, IL 60646.

Occupational Safety and Health Reporter - weekly ($176 per year). Bureau of National Affairs, 1231 25th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037.

Job Safety and Health Report - bi-weekly ($60 per year). Business Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 1067, Blair Station, Silver Spring, MD. 20910.

The Bureau of National Affairs has published the first complete book on the safety and health law. Available from the Bureau for $15, it includes the text of the law, important congressional committee reports, and pertinent parts of the

debates in the House and Senate, entitled "The Job Safety and Health Act of 1970." ♦

Letter

Mr. Almon J. Durkee, President
Michigan Society of Architects
950 N. Hunter Blvd.
Birmingham, Michigan 48011
Dear Mr. Durkee:

This letter is to inform you that the Department of Civil Service has begun recruitment for the Chief of the Bureau of Facilities Management. The following advertisement will appear in a number of publications on a Nation-wide basis beginning the first week in November: "The State of Michigan seeks a Registered Architect or Professional Engineer with broad administrative experience to direct site acquisition, design, and construction of all new State of Michigan buildings as well as maintenance and remodeling of present facilities both state-owned and leased. Registration in other states will be considered in the evaluation of requirements for Michigan Registration. Fringe benefits will equal approximately 25% of salary. Full resumes are requested by the Michigan Department of Civil Service, Post Office Box 2000, Lansing, Michigan 48913. State minimum salary requirement. An open competitive Civil Service examination will be scheduled later this year for qualified applicants."

You indicated in your letter of August 24, 1971 that you were eager to participate in the recruitment for this position. In order that your candidates may have full consideration, they should be aware of these advertisements and apply directly to the Department of Civil Service at the above state address.

Sincerely,
William N. Hettiger
Director ♦

Obituary

Note: We have received word of the death of Dr. Claudia Moholy-Nagy, Director of The Victor Gruen Foundation for Environmental Planning. Born March 5, 1936 and died September 21, 1971 at age 35.

The daughter of Lazlo Moholy-Nagy, Bauhaus Movement and Sybil Moholy-Nagy, Architectural Critic, both deceased, Dr. Moholy-Nagy received the AIA Architecture Critics' Award posthumously for her mother at the 1971 AIA Convention in Detroit.

In lieu of flowers, expressions of sympathy may be made to the Arthritis Foundation, Southern California Chapter, or The Victor Gruen Foundation for Environmental Planning. ♦

Classified

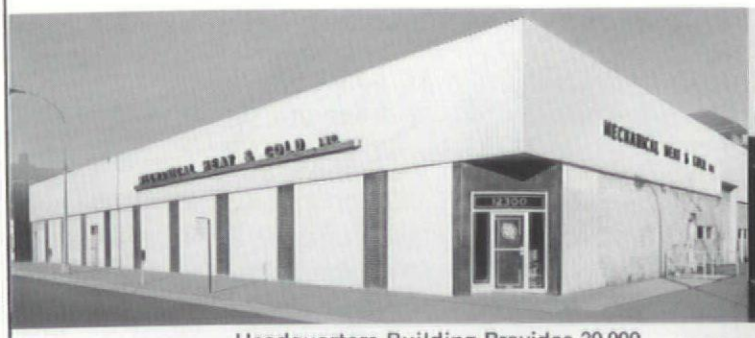
Help Wanted

In future issues of the Bulletin we plan to run a series of photo stories on the offices of architects in Michigan. If you are interested in showing your home-base to our readers, just call the office, 965-4100 and ask for a copy of the Fact Sheet on Offices.

We will send a brief form for you to complete and return to us with your black and white glossy photos of your office—interior and exterior. We cannot promise a date for publication but the sooner we have your material, the sooner we can schedule it. ♦

modern as tomorrow!

Mechanical Heat & Cold's Advanced Facilities and Experienced Personnel Serve Detroit's Leading commercial, industrial and institutional Buildings.



Headquarters Building Provides 20,000 square feet of warehouse, shop and office space

Mechanical Heat & Cold, Inc.

12300 HAMILTON AVE. DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48203 • PHONE: (313) 868-9600

Mechanical Contractors Serving Detroit for 50 Years

MSA 57th Annual Convention

Detroit Hilton Hotel

March 15, 16, 17, 1972

The City! A Happening

Seminars—New Product Exhibits—MSA Annual Business Meeting—Report on The National AIA by Clarence Rosa, FAIA—Honor Awards—MSA Gold Medal and Honorary Membership

Make Plans Now To Attend.

CALENDAR

November 18	Detroit Chapter, AIA Honor Awards Program, Raleigh House Southfield, Michigan
November 10	Detroit Chapter Program
November 17-19	AMR Managing New Building Projects, Altanta
December 4	Continuing Education Program Systems in Architecture Sheraton Motor Inn Flint, Michigan
December 7	Detroit Chapter Luncheon Program Stouffers Northland Inn
December 19	Producers Council Annual Dinner-Dance Baypoint Country Club
December 11	MSA Grassroots
December 15-17	AMR Managing New Building Projects, Chicago
1972	
January 6-7	Grassroots AIA
March 15-17	MSA Annual Convention Detroit Hilton Hotel Detroit, Michigan
May 7-11	AIA National Convention Houston, Texas

A Trouble-Free Roofing System Is

- A Sound Roof Deck
- With Positive Drainage
- With Dimensionally Stable Roof Insulation
- A Four Ply Roof (Mandatory)
- **With ASTM Certified Materials Only**
- With Reinforced Bituminous Flashings
- With a Two Year Mich. Contractors Warranty

We're Concerned and Anxious to Help with Free, Unbiased Consultation.

Roofing Industry Promotion Fund

M. E. Smith, Exec. Secty. — 3560 E. 9 Mile Rd. 48091 — Warren (313) 759-2140

For LEAK-PROOF ROOFS specify

dRIs

The only ROOFING INSPECTION SERVICE which **GUARANTEES** performance of roofing systems covered by the M.R.C.A. TWO YEAR warranty.

•

Now serving the Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties area.

•

Detroit Roofing Inspection Service, Inc.

Frazier E. Wilson, General Manager — 3560 E. 9 Mile Rd. 48091 — Warren (313) 759-2140

Sample our work...

The Oakland and Tel-Twelve Malls did. Both were greatly concerned with the comfort and protection of thousands of Metropolitan Detroit area residents.

That's why they turned to Glanz & Killian—Detroit's fastest growing mechanical contractor—for much of their plumbing, heating and air-conditioning, as well as the fire protection sprinkler systems in both. We did their fabulous fountains, too!

Whether you're building a shopping center, manufacturing plant or commercial building, look to us for all your mechanical contracting requirements.

No obligation. Just expert assistance.

GLANZ *and* KILLIAN

COMPLETE MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION

6470 Williamson Street • Dearborn, Michigan 48126 • [313] 584-4700

THE Belden Brick COMPANY / CANTON, OHIO

Whether your design calls for a wide range of color or a narrow range, BELDEN Brick covers the spectrum of color. The largest selection of color in the industry, as well as texture and size, is available from BELDEN. Over 200 variations of brick to enhance your design ingenuity, from sand mold colonial brick through earthy browns to mechanically perfect pearl grays.

Your nearest BELDEN Dealer will gladly show you the facts in the form of samples and our new 4 color brochure, or write us at P. O. Box 910, Canton, Ohio 44701.

belden is...

color